

ORNITHOSTAPHYLOS (ERICACEAE) IN CALIFORNIA.—*Ornithostaphylos* J. K. Small (N. Amer. Fl. 29:101. 1914) is a monotypic segregate of *Arctostaphylos* Adanson, with whorled bifacial linear leaves that have revolute margins and are finely whitish puberulent beneath, and with each pyrene two seeded and almost completely two celled. *Ornithostaphylos oppositifolia* (Parry) Small, known in Baja California as Palo Blanco, is a shrub or small tree commonly 2 to 5 meters tall, with a burl and with smooth-peeling whitish bark on the main branches. The leaves are predominantly three at a node, seldom opposite or subopposite and then apparently on only a few branchlets; on vigorous basal shoots they may be in fours or fives. Panicles of small long-pedicelled urceolate flowers are borne February to April and small red drupes May to August.

This shrub is common and widespread in the chaparral of northwest Baja California, in the north towards the coast and down to 100 meters elevation, southward at 500 to 1200 meters on the west slope of the Sierra San Pedro Mártir. It extends south at least to Rancho el Ciprés (near 30°23'N.) and to the slopes above Agua Amarga (near 30°28'N.). Hitherto known only from Baja California, it may now be reported from just north of the boundary near Boundary Monument 256, ca 5 km (3 miles) west of San Ysidro, San Diego County (*Moran 16722, 20351, SD &c.*). There it is a dense rounded shrub 1 to 1¾ meters high, occasional locally in chaparral-with-sage-scrub at about 125 meters elevation, at the northern end of the Tijuana Hills. Its most common shrubby associates are *Ceanothus verrucosus* Nutt. and *Salvia mellifera* Greene. Also present are *Yucca schidigera* Roezl, *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Nutt., *Adenostoma fasciculatum* var. *obtusifolium* S. Wats., *Cneidium dumosum* (Nutt.) Hook. f., *Rhus integrifolia* (Nutt.) Rothr., *R. laurina* Nutt., and *Artemisia californica* Less.

For want of space, acknowledgments are postponed to a future issue.—REID MORAN, Natural History Museum, San Diego, California 92112.

A SECOND LOCATION FOR *NOLINA INTERRATA* GENTRY (AGAVACEAE).—*Nolina interrata* has been known to occur only at the type locality behind the Dehesa School near El Cajon, San Diego County, California. We have found a second population of this species about 7 kilometers southwest of the type locality just off the Skyline Truck Trail about 1.6 kilometers east of the junction with the Lawson Valley Road (T16S, R2E, S31, 32). It is north of the road on an unnamed hill between elevations of about 670 to 700 meters (*Zedler and Keeley 3476, SD*).

The population is distributed over the top of the hill in an area of about 5 hectares, and consists of at least 50 distinct clumps. The presence of underground platforms bearing the aerial rosettes in all of the individuals seen, the flat leaves, and the complete absence of significant above-ground stems make it quite certain that this is *Nolina interrata*. We believe that this population is an old one because many of the platforms are a meter or more in their longest dimension, and the surrounding chaparral is relatively undisturbed, although the presence of fencing would indicate that there has been grazing in the past. The entire area occupied by the population was burned over in the Laguna Fire of 1970, but all of the *Nolina* observed re-sprouted. Many of the clumps have produced flowering stalks since the fire, but no recent reproduction was observed.

Gentry (Madroño 8:179–184, 1946) remarked that *Nolina interrata* was not “a close component of the chaparral”. This is not true at the new location where it is found in close association with chaparral shrubs such as *Rhus ovata*, *Rhus laurina*, *Adenostoma fasciculatum*, *Yucca whipplei*, *Xylococcus bicolor*, *Arctostaphylos glandulosa*, *Salvia clevelandii*, *Lotus scoparius*, *Rhamnus crocea*, *Tetracoccus dioicus*, and *Helianthemum scoparium*. The discovery of this new location to the south of the type locality suggests that Gentry's belief that *Nolina interrata* may be found in Baja California is likely to prove correct.—PAUL H. ZEDLER and JON E. KEELEY, Biology Department, California State University, San Diego 92115.